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(71) Applicant:
DOW CORNING CORPORATION
Midland Michigan 48686-0994 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Lin, Zuchen
Midland, Michigan 48640 (US)
• Schulz, William James, Jr.
Midland, Michigan 48640 (US)
• Smith, Janet Mary
Bay City, Michigan 48706 (US)

(74) Representative:
Sternagel, Fleischer, Godemeyer & Partner
Patentanwälte
Braunsberger Feld 29
51429 Bergisch Gladbach (DE)

(54) Oil-in-oil and three-phase emulsions

(57) Three-dimensional silicone elastomers having polyether and higher alkyl functionality in their molecules form networks of crosslinked linear siloxanes with polyether and olefin containing repeating units, and these silicone elastomers can be used as emulsifiers for making O/O and three-phase aqueous emulsions. One of the oil phases is a silicone oil, while the other oil phase is an organic oil such as mineral oil or castor oil. These emulsions of two and three mutually insoluble liquids are useful in personal and health care applications.

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Description

[0001] This invention is directed to oil-in-oil (O/O) emulsions and to certain three-phase emulsions prepared with an emulsifier which is an elastomeric polyorganosiloxane containing four different types of difunctional "D" units $R_2SiO_2/2$. The elastomeric polyorganosiloxane is a polymer with (i) dimethylsiloxane, (ii) higher alkyl, (iii) polyether and (iv) crosslinking groups.

[0002] Emulsions are disperse systems consisting of two or more mutually insoluble or sparingly soluble liquids. The liquid usually present in excess is termed the continuous or external phase, while the liquid dispersed in it is termed the dispersed or internal phase.

[0003] If the external phase consists of water and the internal phase consists of an organic liquid, i.e., mineral oil, the term oil-in-water (O/W) emulsion is used. If water is finely dispersed in a nonaqueous liquid, a water-in-oil (W/O) emulsion is produced. If two nonaqueous liquids are emulsified in each other, the term oil-in-oil (O/O) emulsion is used.

[0004] The term three-phase emulsion is used herein to describe a system of three mutually insoluble liquids which are emulsified simultaneously. Technically, it is not what is commonly referred to as a multiple emulsion, in which only two mutually insoluble liquids are present. For example, in the three-phase emulsion of the present invention, an organic oil and water are emulsified into a silicone oil continuous phase, although all three of the liquids are otherwise mutually insoluble one in the other.

[0005] While O/W and W/O emulsions containing a silicone oil are common, O/O emulsions in which at least one of the phases is a silicone oil are quite rare. Reference may be had, for example, to the Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, Volume 195, Pages 101-113, Article No. CS975158, January 1, 1997, which describes certain paraffin oil-in-silicone oil O/O emulsions, as well as certain silicone oil-in-paraffin oil O/O emulsions.

[0006] Quite unexpectedly, it has now been found that one skilled in the art is enabled to readily prepare silicone oil containing O/O emulsions, as well as three-phase emulsions, using as the emulsifier, an elastomeric silicone polymer according to the present invention. While the elastomeric silicone polymer contains polyether groups which are characteristic of many organic emulsifiers, it is also a three-dimensional molecular polymeric network consisting of tens, hundreds, and even thousands of crosslinking units between and among its polymeric molecules, and therefore one would not normally expect it to function as an emulsifier in a nonaqueous system such as an O/O emulsion. It is also unexpected that a single emulsifier could be used to form both O/O emulsions and three-phase emulsions.

[0007] In comparison to silicone polyether emulsifiers, i.e., glycol modified siloxanes, which are not crosslinked molecules, an additional unexpected benefit of using a crosslinked elastomeric silicone polymer as emulsifier for three-phase emulsions, is that it is capable of thickening the external silicone oil phase of the emulsion. This eliminates the need of separate thickening agents in order to achieve the desired viscosity of the final emulsion. It also eliminates the need of using high internal phases, i.e., where the amount of internal phase exceeds the amount of external phase, to achieve the same result as in WO 97/17938 (May 22, 1997), for example.

[0008] This invention, therefore, relates to a nonaqueous oil-in-oil emulsion containing a silicone oil as one phase of the emulsion, and an organic oil as the other phase of the emulsion.

[0009] The emulsifier used to form the O/O emulsion is an elastomeric silicone polymer prepared by combining and reacting (A) an =Si-H containing polysiloxane, (B) a mono-alkenyl polyether, (C) an α -olefin containing at least ten carbon atoms, (D) an α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon such as an α , ω -diene, α , ω -dlyne or an α , ω -ene-yne, in the presence of (E) an oil and (F) a platinum catalyst, until a silicone elastomer is formed by crosslinking and addition of =SiH across double or triple bonds in the α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon. The reaction is allowed to continue until there is formed a crosslinked three-dimensional gelled network of the elastomeric silicone polymer containing or swollen by oil (E).

[0010] The invention also relates to certain three-phase aqueous emulsions prepared from such O/O emulsions. These O/O and three-phase emulsions may additionally contain other oil-soluble as well as water-soluble active ingredients in a respective one of the oil or water phases.

[0011] These and other features of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the detailed description.

[0012] The elastomeric silicone polymer used to prepare the O/O emulsions and the three-phase emulsions of this invention, and its method of preparation, are described in detail in copending EP Application 302,192.0 filed on March 17, 2000, entitled "Elastomeric Silicone Terpolymer" (Docket No. DC 4756).

[0013] One preferred method for preparing the polymer as described in the copending application is illustrated below, although the polymer can be prepared by other methods using other sequences of steps:

Step 1: Incorporation of the Polyether

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$$=SiH \text{ siloxane} + \text{mono-alkenyl polyether} + Pt \text{ catalyst} \rightarrow =SiH \text{ siloxane with polyether groups}$$
Step 2: Incorporation of the α -Olefin

=SiH siloxane with polyether groups + α -olefin $\xrightarrow{\text{Pt}}$ =SiH siloxane with polyether and higher alkyl groups

Step 3: Gelation

5 =SiH siloxane with polyether and higher alkyl groups + =SiH siloxane (optional) + α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon + oil(s) + Pt catalyst \rightarrow gel/elastomer containing the oil(s)

Step 4: Shearing & Swelling - Optional

10 gel/elastomer + oil(s) + active ingredient \rightarrow paste

An O/O emulsion and a three-phase emulsion according to the present invention can then be prepared as shown below:

15 Step 5: Emulsification/Preparation of O/O Emulsion

silicone gel/elastomer/paste + oil(s) + active ingredient + shear \rightarrow O/O Emulsion

Step 6: Preparation of a Three-Phase Emulsion

20 O/O Emulsion + H₂O + shear \rightarrow Three-Phase Emulsion

[0014] The =Si-H siloxane is represented by compounds of the formula R₃SiO(R'₂SiO)_a(R"HSiO)_bSiR₃, compounds of the formula HR₂SiO(R'₂SiO)_cSiR₂H, or compounds of the formula HR₂SiO(R'₂SiO)_a(R"HSiO)_bSiR₂H. Mixtures of these types of compounds can also be employed. In the three formulas, R, R' and R", are alkyl groups with 1-6 carbon atoms; a is 0-250; b is 1-250; and c is 0-250.

[0015] The =Si-H containing polysiloxane can also comprise an alkyl hydrogen cyclosiloxane or an alkylhydrogen-dialkyl cyclosiloxane copolymer, represented in general by the formula -(R'₂SiO)_a'(R"HSiO)_b'- where R' and R" are as defined above, and where a' is 0-7 and b' is 3-10. Some representative compounds of these types are -(OSiMeH)₄-, -(OSiMeH)₃(OSiMeC₆H₁₃)-, -(OSiMeH)₂(OSiMeC₆H₁₃)₂- and -(OSiMeH) (OSiMeC₆H₁₃)₃- where Me represents methyl.

[0016] The most preferred α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon is an α , ω -diene of the formula CH₂=CH(CH₂)_dCH=CH₂ where d is 1-20. Some representative examples of suitable α , ω -dienes are 1,4-pentadiene; 1,5-hexadiene; 1,6-heptadiene; 1,7-octadiene; 1,8-nonadiene; 1,9-decadiene; 1,11-dodecadiene; 1,13-tetradecadiene; and 1,19-eicosadiene.

[0017] Other α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbons can also be used such as α , ω -diynes of the formula CH=C(CH₂)_eC=CH; or α , ω -ene-yne's of the formula CH₂=CH(CH₂)_eC=CH where e is 0-20. Some representative examples of suitable α , ω -diynes are 1,3-butadiyne HC=C-C=CH and 1,5-hexadiyne (dipropargyl) HC=C-CH₂CH₂C=CH. One example of a suitable α , ω -ene-yne is hexene-5-yne-1 CH₂=CHCH₂CH₂C=CH.

[0018] A catalyst is needed to effect the reaction between the =SiH containing siloxane, the mono-alkenyl poly-ether, the α -olefin, and the α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon. Suitable catalysts are Group VIII transition metals, i.e., the noble metals. The preferred catalyst is a platinum divinyl tetramethyl disiloxane complex carried in a silicone fluid or solvent which is described by Karstedt in his U.S. Patents 3,715,334 and 3,814,730.

[0019] The mono-alkenyl polyether is a compound of the formula CH₂=CH(CH₂)_fO(CH₂CH₂O)_g(CH₂CH₃CHO)_hT or a compound of the formula CH₂=CH-Q-O(CH₂CH₂O)_g(CH₂CH₃CHO)_hT. In the formulas, T represents an end group which can be hydrogen; a C1-C10 alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and decyl; an aryl group such as phenyl; or a C1-C20 acyl group such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, lauroyl, myristoyl and stearoyl. Q is a divalent linking group containing unsaturation such as phenylene -C₆H₄-.

The value of f is 0-6; g has a value of 4-100; and h can be zero or have a value of 1-100.

[0020] The α -olefin is a compound of the formula CH₂=CHR''' where R''' is a higher alkyl group containing 8-40 carbon atoms. Some representative examples of suitable α -olefins are 1-decene (C₁₀), 1-undecene, 1-dodecene, 1-tridecene, 1-tetradecene, 1-pentadecene (C₁₅), 1-hexadecene, 1-octadecene, 1-nonadecene, 1-eicosene (C₂₀), 1-heptacosene and α -olefin fractions containing various amounts of C₂₂-C₃₀ α -olefins sold under the trademark GULFTENE® 24-28 and GULFTENE® 30+ by the Chevron Chemical Company, Houston, Texas.

[0021] Silicone oils suitable for use in making O/O emulsions and three-phase emulsions according to this invention include both volatile and nonvolatile, preferably low molecular weight, linear and cyclic methyl, higher alkyl or aryl siloxanes.

[0022] The volatile linear methyl siloxanes have the formula -(CH₃)₃SiO{[(CH₃)₂SiO]_k}Si(CH₃)₃-.

The value of k is 0-5. The volatile cyclic methyl siloxanes have the formula {[(CH₃)₂SiO]_m}.

The value of m is 3-9. Preferably, these volatile

polydimethylsiloxanes have a boiling point less than 250°C. and viscosity of 0.65 to 5.0 mm²/s.

[0023] Some representative volatile linear methyl siloxanes are hexamethyldisiloxane (MM) with a boiling point of 100°C., viscosity of 0.65 mm²/s, and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiOSiMe}_3$; octamethyltrisiloxane (MDM) with a boiling point of 152°C., viscosity of 1.04 mm²/s, and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiOMe}_2\text{SiOSiMe}_3$; decamethyltetrasiloxane (MD₂M) with a boiling point of 194°C., viscosity of 1.53 mm²/s and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$; dodecamethylpentasiloxane (MD₃M) with a boiling point of 229°C., viscosity of 2.06 mm²/s and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_3\text{SiMe}_3$; tetradecamethylhexasiloxane (MD₄M) with a boiling point of 245°C., viscosity of 2.63 mm²/s and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_4\text{SiMe}_3$; and hexadecamethylheptasiloxane (MD₅M) with a boiling point of 270°C., viscosity of 3.24 mm²/s and formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_5\text{SiMe}_3$.

[0024] Some representative volatile cyclic methyl siloxanes are hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane (D₃) a solid with a boiling point of 134°C. and formula $\{(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_3\}$; octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D₄) with a boiling point of 176°C., viscosity of 2.3 mm²/s, and formula $\{(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_4\}$; decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D₅) with a boiling point of 210°C., viscosity of 3.87 mm²/s, and formula $\{(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_5\}$; and dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D₆) with a boiling point of 245°C., viscosity of 6.62 mm²/s and formula $\{(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_6\}$.

[0025] The nonvolatile linear and cyclic higher alkyl and aryl siloxanes are represented respectively by the formulas R^a₃SiO(R^a₂SiO)_nSiR^a₃ and - (R^a₂SiO)_p. R^a can be an alkyl group with 1-20 carbon atoms or an aryl group such as phenyl. R^a can also be an aralkyl (arylalkyl) group such as benzyl, or an alkaryl (alkylaryl) group such as tolyl. The value of n is 0-80, preferably 5-20. The value of p is 3-9, preferably 4-6. These polysiloxanes generally have a viscosity in the range of 5-100 mm²/s.

[0026] Polysiloxanes can also be used where n has a value sufficient to provide siloxane polymers with a viscosity in the range of 100-1,000 mm²/sec. Typically, n can be 80-375. Illustrative of such polysiloxanes are polydimethylsiloxane, polydiethylsiloxane, polymethyl - ethylsiloxane, polymethylphenylsiloxane and polydi-phenylsiloxane.

[0027] Generally, therefore, the silicone oil can have a viscosity of 0.65 to 1,000 mm²/s.

[0028] As noted above, the oil-in-oil emulsion and the three-phase emulsion contain an organic oil as one phase of the emulsion. By organic oil is meant, generally, a natural oil that is derived from an animal, a vegetable or a mineral source.

[0029] Modern cosmetic oils are most representative of the organic oil, and among the more common organic oils known to be safe for cosmetic purposes are almond oil, apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, cacao butter (theobroma oil), carrot oil, castor oil, citrus seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cucumber oil, egg oil, jojoba oil, lanolin oil, linseed oil, mineral oil, mink oil, olive oil, palm kernel oil, peach kernel oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, shark oil, soybean oil, sweet almond oil, tallow (beef) oil, tallow (mutton) oil, turtle oil, vegetable oil, whale oil and wheat germ oil.

[0030] Useful active ingredients which may be used include both fat or oil-soluble vitamins for inclusion in an oil phase of the O/O emulsion, as well as water-soluble vitamins for inclusion in the water in the three-phase emulsion.

[0031] Oil-soluble vitamins useful herein include, but are not limited to, Vitamin A₁, RETINOL, C₂-C₁₈ esters of RETINOL, vitamin E, TOCOPHEROL, esters of vitamin E and mixtures thereof. RETINOL includes trans-RETINOL, 13-cis-RETINOL, 11-cis-RETINOL, 9-cis-RETINOL and 3,4-didehydro-RETINOL. The oil-soluble vitamin can be used in amounts of from 0.01 to 50 percent by weight.

[0032] RETINOL is the International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient Name (INCI) of The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA), Washington DC, for vitamin A. Accordingly, other suitable oil-soluble vitamins which can be included are RETINYL ACETATE, RETINYL PALMITATE, RETINYL PROPIONATE, α -TOCOPHEROL, TOCOPHEROL, TOCOPHEROL ACETATE, TOCOPHEROL LINOLEATE, TOCOPHEROL NICOTINATE and TOCOPHEROL SUCCINATE.

[0033] Water-soluble vitamins useful herein include, but are not limited to, Vitamin C, Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₂, Vitamin B₆, Vitamin B₁₂, niacin, folic acid, biotin, and pantothenic acid. Other suitable water-soluble vitamins by INCI name are ASCORBYL DIPALMITATE, ASCORBYL METHYLSILANOL PECTINATE, ASCORBYL PALMITATE and ASCORBYL STEARATE. The water-soluble vitamin, like the oil-soluble vitamin, can be used in amounts of from 0.01 to 50 percent by weight.

[0034] Other types of active ingredients may also be used such as water-soluble or oil-soluble drugs. Representative examples of some suitable water-soluble drugs which can be included in water of the three-phase emulsion are hydrocortisone, ketoprofen, timolol, pilocarpine, adriamycin, mitomycin C, morphine, hydromorphone, diltiazem, theophylline, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, heparin, penicillin G, carbenicillin, cephalothin, cefoxitin, cefotaxime, 5-fluorouracil, cytarabine, 6-azauridine, 6-thioguanine, vinblastine, vincristine, bleomycin sulfate, aurothioglucose, suramin and mebendazole.

[0035] Representative examples of some suitable oil-soluble drugs which can be included in an oil of the O/O emulsion or the three-phase emulsion are clonidine, scopolamine, propranolol, estradiol, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, ouabain, atropine, haloperidol, isosorbide, nitroglycerin, ibuprofen, ubiquinones, indomethacin, prostaglandins, naproxen, salbutamol, guanabenz, labetalol, pheniramine, metrifonate and steroids.

[0036] Other materials considered drugs and which can be used are acne agents such as benzoyl peroxide, tri-

closan, and tretinoin; antibacterial agents such as chlorohexadiene gluconate; antifungal agents such as miconazole nitrate; anti-inflammatory agents such as salicylic acid; corticosteroidal drugs; non-steroidal anti -inflammatory agents such as diclofenac; antipsoriasis agents such as clobetasol propionate and retinoids; anesthetic agents such as lidocaine; antipruritic agents; antidermatitis agents; and agents generally considered barrier films.

5 [0037] The process for making the O/O emulsion is carried out by combining the elastomeric silicone polymer and the oils, and mixing the ingredients at room temperature until an O/O emulsion is formed. Shear force is used to form the O/O emulsion. Any type of mixing and shearing equipment may be used to perform these steps such as a batch mixer, planetary mixer, single or multiple screw extruder, dynamic or static mixer, colloid mill, homogenizer, sonolator or a combination thereof.

10 [0038] For example, to form an O1/O2 emulsion, it is preferred to use 0.1 to 99 percent by weight of an organic oil as the O1 phase which includes the amount of any oil-soluble active ingredient such as a vitamin(s) contained therein. A silicone oil is used as the O2 continuous phase in an amount of 1 to 99.9 percent by weight including the elastomeric silicone polymer, any other oil(s), oil-soluble vitamin(s) or fat-soluble active ingredients contained therein.

15 [0039] A three-phase emulsion can then be prepared by mixing together 0.1 to 70 percent by weight of the O1/O2 emulsion and 30 to 99.9 percent by weight of water including any water-soluble ingredient(s) contained in the water. One advantage of the three-phase emulsion is that it is capable of simultaneously housing fat and water-soluble active ingredients side by side in the oil(s) and aqueous phases of the emulsion, respectively.

20 [0040] The following examples illustrate this invention in more detail. All measurements were made at 25°C unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1 - PROCESS FOR MAKING ELASTOMERIC SILICONE POLYMERS

[0041] In this example, an ESCO EL-1 processor mixer was employed. The processor mixer was equipped with a one liter jacketed glass container having heating and cooling capability, an anchor sweep blade with speed control settings of 20-300 rpm (2-31 rad/s), a high speed homogenizer with Cowles type blades, speed controls for 750-15,000 rpm (78-1,570 rad/s) operation, a temperature gauge, a product inlet, a vacuum connection and a circulation bath with heating and cooling capacity.

[0042] The following materials were used to prepare two elastomeric silicone polymers A and B according to the procedure explained below:

30 1. The =SiH siloxane was a copolymer generally corresponding to the formula $\text{Me}_3\text{SiO}(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_{77}(\text{MeH-SiO})_{20}\text{SiMe}_3$ in which Me represents methyl. There are twenty (20) reactive sites available in the copolymer for reaction or crosslinking. Reference may be had to Table 1 with respect to how these twenty sites were consumed.

35 2. The α,ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon was 1,5-hexadiene.

3. The mono-alkenyl polyethers had a chain length of 7 and 12, respectively, and were compositions corresponding to the general formulas $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_7\text{H}$ and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_{12}\text{H}$.

4. The oil consisted of cyclic siloxane D₅, i.e., decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane.

5. The catalyst was a platinum divinyltetra-methyldisiloxane complex containing one weight percent of platinum carried in a solvent, i.e., Karstedt's catalyst.

40 6. The α -olefin was a C₁₈ α -olefin having the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{CH}_3$.

[0043] An elastomeric silicone polymer was prepared by adding the =SiH siloxane, the mono-alkenyl polyether and 84-95 percent by weight of the oil, i.e., decamethyl-cyclopentasiloxane, to the ESCO EL-1 processor mixer. After loading the materials into the mixer container, the mixer was closed. Heating of the mixer was initiated by setting the circulatory bath set point to 70°C. The speed of the sweep blade of the mixer was activated to 25-30 percent of its full capacity, and the speed of the homogenizer of the mixer was activated to 5 percent of its full capacity. The platinum catalyst was added to the mixer via a syringe inserted through the port hole of the mixer and the timer was started. Mixing was continued for 30 minutes. The α -olefin was then added, and mixing of the contents in the container was continued for a minimum of another 15 minutes. Using an analytical balance, the α,ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon, i.e., 1,5-hexadiene, was weighed into a one ounce vial along with 10-20 g of the oil, and the vial was capped. The remaining portion of the oil was weighed and placed in a beaker.

[0044] Because of the volatility characteristics of 1,5-hexadiene, care was taken when adding it to the reaction mixture. The homogenizer was turned off and the speed of the scraper was reduced to 5 percent of its full capacity. The inlet plug of the ESCO processor mixer was removed and a funnel with an extended stem was inserted into the port hole of the inlet, so that the stem reached below the surface of the liquid in the container. The α,ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon, i.e., 1,5-hexadiene, was mixed with a portion of the oil, and poured into the funnel, followed by the addition of the remaining portion of the oil. When the contents in the funnel had been added, the funnel was removed, the inlet was closed and the timer was restarted.

[0045] The speed of the scraper blade was increased to 15-20 percent of its full capacity, and the speed of the homogenizer was increased to 5 percent of its full capacity. The fluid in the mixer container began forming a gel, evidenced by material in the container thickening and climbing up the shaft of the mixer. The time of this occurrence of gelation was noted in a log book and mixing of the contents was continued. The speeds of both the homogenizer and the scraper were reset to 10-15 percent of their full capacity, depending upon the rigidity of the gel present in the container. The total time of mixing measured from the point of addition of the platinum catalyst was a minimum of 3 hours at a constant temperature of 70°C. At the end of this time, the set point of the mixer circulatory bath was lowered to 25°C., and mixing was continued. A post cure quenching agent was added, followed by dilution of the contents of the mixer container with the oil.

5 [0046] This procedure was used to prepare two silicone elastomeric polymers A and B, and the characteristics of each polymer are shown in Table 2. A silicone elastomer C was used for purposes of comparison, and it was prepared by a similar procedure, except that the mono-alkenyl polyether was omitted from the reaction mixture.

10 [0047] The following examples illustrate the use of silicone elastomers for preparing O/O and three-phase emulsions. The equipment used in these examples included 250 ml beakers, a Lightning brand L1-U08 digital mechanical

15 mixer equipped with a high shear radial flow impeller having an impeller with four pitched blades spaced one centimeter from its center, and a Cafra brand RZR-50 mechanical mixer.

Example 2: MINERAL OIL-IN-SILICONE OIL (O/O) EMULSION

20 [0048] 42.5 grams of a 10 centistoke (mm^2/s) polydimethylsiloxane fluid was placed into a first beaker, and treated with a slight amount of an organosilicon fluorescent dye. The fluorescent dye was used to determine by analysis, which of the phases of the O/O emulsion was the external phase of the emulsion. The contents of the first beaker were then mixed by hand. Into a second beaker was added 15.0 grams of Emulsifier B and 42.5 grams of mineral oil. The mineral oil and Emulsifier B were then mixed together using a mechanical mixer at 500 rpm (52 rad/s) for 5 minutes. Over a period of another 10 minutes, the fluorescent 10 centistoke (mm^2/s) polydimethylsiloxane fluid was added to the second beaker containing the mineral oil and Emulsifier B. When the addition was completed, the speed of the mechanical mixer was increased to 800 rpm (84 rad/s) and the contents of the second beaker were mixed for another 30 minutes. By fluorescent analysis, it was determined that a mineral oil-in-silicone oil emulsion had been prepared.

30 Example 3: MINERAL OIL/WATER/SILICONE OIL THREE-PHASE EMULSION

35 [0049] 40.0 grams of deionized water was placed into a first beaker, and treated with a slight amount of calcein disodium salt fluorescent dye. The contents of the first beaker were then mixed by hand. Into a second beaker was placed 50.0 grams of the mineral oil-in-silicone oil emulsion prepared in Example 2. The contents of the second beaker were mixed with a mechanical mixer at 600 rpm (63 rad/s) for 5 minutes. Over a time interval of 10 minutes, the treated water was added to the second beaker. When the addition was complete, the speed of the mechanical mixer was increased to 1300 rpm (136 rad/s), and mixing was continued for another 30 minutes. By fluorescent analysis, it was determined that a three-phase emulsion containing mineral oil and water dispersed in the silicone oil had been prepared. The emulsion was peach colored.

40 Example 4: CASTOR OIL IN-D₅ (O/O) EMULSION

45 [0050] 20.0 grams of Emulsifier A swollen with D₅ was placed in a glass beaker and mixed with a mechanical mixer at 1300 rpm (136 rad/s). To the beaker was then added 18.58 grams of castor oil over a period of 15 minutes. It resulted in a white castor oil-in-D₅ emulsion.

Example 5: CASTOR OIL/WATER/D₅ THREE-PHASE EMULSION

50 [0051] 20 grams of the castor oil-in-D₅ emulsion prepared in Example 4 was placed into a glass beaker and mixed with a mechanical mixer at 1300 rpm (136 rad/s). Over a period of 15 minutes, to the beaker was added 27.17 grams of deionized water. The result was a thick, white, three-phase emulsion containing castor oil and water dispersed in D₅.

Example 6 - Comparison Example - O/O Emulsion

55 [0052] Example 4 was repeated except that 20.0 grams of Emulsifier C swollen with D₅ was placed in a glass beaker and mixed with a mechanical mixer at 600 rpm (63 rad/s). To the beaker was then added 16.84 grams of castor oil over a period of 10 minutes. When addition was completed, the beaker contents were mixed for an additional 5 minutes. It resulted in a white castor oil-in-D₅ emulsion. However, this emulsion was not stable, and phase separation

occurred. This comparison example shows the negative effect of omitting the polyether groups from the silicone elastomer.

[0053] A summary of these examples is shown in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

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Example	Emulsifier	Oil(s)	Emulsifier grams	Oil grams	Water grams
2	B	10 mm ² /s Silicone oil & Mineral Oil	15	42.5 42.5	----
3	B	----	50	----	40
4	A	Castor Oil & D ₅	20	18.58	----
5	A	----	20	----	27.17
6	C	Castor Oil & D ₅	20	16.84	----

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[0054] The characteristics of the silicone elastomers used as emulsifiers in these examples is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

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Elastomers Prepared in Example 1 .					
Silicone Elastomer	Olefin Group	Equivalents of =SiH taken up by olefin	Ethylene Oxide(EO) Unit	Equivalents of =SiH taken up by EO unit	# of Cross Links
A	C ₁₈	13	12	2	5
B	C ₁₈	13	7	2	5
C	C ₁₆	20	0	0	4

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[0055] The =SiH siloxane copolymer used in Example 1, i.e., Me₃SiO(Me₂SiO)₇₇(MeHSiO)₂₀SiMe₃, had twenty (20) reactive sites available for reaction with sites in other components of the reaction mixture and/or for crosslinking with sites in other molecules. In Table 2, and using Silicone Elastomeric Polymer A as an example, it can be seen that 13 equivalents of the =SiH reactive sites in the copolymer were taken up by the olefin portion of the polymer, and 2 equivalent of the =SiH reactive sites in the copolymer were taken up by the ethylene oxide portion of the polymer. The remaining 5 equivalents of the total of 20 equivalents of =SiH reactive sites available in the copolymer were taken up in crosslinking with 1,5-hexadiene, which occurred between and among the molecules in forming the gelled three-dimensional network.

[0056] Other types of reactive compositions can be used to prepare the elastomeric silicone polymer without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, one can prepare elastomeric silicone polymers by reacting the mono-alkenyl polyether and the α -olefin with the following other types of reactive compositions, instead of using the particular =Si-H containing polysiloxanes and α, ω -unsaturated hydrocarbons described above:

ZMe₂SiO(Me₂SiO)_r(MeHSiO)_sSiMe₂Z and QMe₂SiO(Me₂SiO)_t(MeQSiO)_uSiMe₂Q where Me is methyl; Z is CH₃ or H provided there are at least two H atoms per molecule; Q is vinyl or another alpha-unsaturated alkenyl group or CH₃ provided there are at least two carbon-carbon double bonds per molecule; r is 0-1,000; s is 0-100; t is 0-1,000; and u is 0-100.

[0057] One can also prepare elastomeric silicone polymers by reacting the mono-alkenyl polyether and α -olefin with the following types of reactive compositions, instead of using the particular =Si-H containing polysiloxanes and α, ω -unsaturated hydrocarbons described above:

(RMe₂SiO_{1/2})_v(SiO_{4/2})_w(RSiO_{3/2})_x(RMeSiO_{2/2})_y and QMe₂SiO(Me₂SiO)_z(MeQSiO)_λSiMe₂Q where Me is methyl; R is methyl or H provided there are at least two H atoms per molecule; Q is vinyl or another alpha-unsaturated alkenyl group or methyl provided there are at least two carbon-carbon double bonds per molecule; v is 2-50; w is 0-20; x is 0-50; y is 0-1,000; z is 0-1,000; and λ is 0-100.

[0058] The emulsions described in this invention have particular value in the personal care arena. They can be used alone or blended with other cosmetic ingredients to form a variety of over-the-counter (OTC) personal care prod-

ucts.

[0059] Thus, they are useful as carriers in antiperspirants and deodorants. They are lubricious and can improve the properties of skin creams, skin care lotions, moisturizers, facial treatments such as acne or wrinkle removers, personal and facial cleansers, bath oils, perfumes, colognes, sachets, sunscreens, pre-shave and after-shave lotions, liquid soaps, shaving soaps and shaving lathers. They can be used in hair shampoos, hair conditioners, hair sprays, mousse, permanents, depilatories and cuticle coats, to enhance gloss and provide conditioning benefits.

[0060] In cosmetics, they can function as leveling and spreading agents for pigments in make-ups, color cosmetics, foundations, blushes, lipsticks, lip balms, eyeliners, mascaras, oil removers, color cosmetic removers and powders. When incorporated into sticks, gels, lotions, aerosols and roll-ons, the compositions can impart a dry, silky-smooth, payout.

[0061] In addition, the emulsion compositions exhibit other advantageous and beneficial properties such as shelf stability and ease of preparation. Hence, they can have wide application, but especially in antiperspirants, deodorants, skin care products, and for conditioning hair.

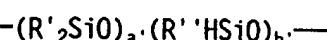
[0062] Further, the emulsion compositions are capable of functioning as carriers for pharmaceuticals, biocides, herbicides, pesticides, and other biologically active substances.

[0063] Finally, the emulsion compositions have utility as additives for cellulosic or synthetic nonwoven carrier substrates used in wet-like cleansing wipes such as wet-wipes, tissues, and towels, marketed generally for personal hygiene and household cleaning tasks.

20 Claims

1. A composition comprising an oil-in-oil emulsion in which one oil phase of the oil-in-oil emulsion is a silicone oil, and the other oil phase of the oil-in-oil emulsion is an organic oil, the oil phases being mutually insoluble and being emulsified using as the emulsifier, an elastomeric silicone polymer having (i) dimethylsiloxane, (ii) C10 or higher alkyl, (iii) polyether and (iv) crosslinking groups in its molecule.
2. A composition comprising a three-phase emulsion in which one phase of the three-phase emulsion is a silicone oil, another phase of the three-phase emulsion is an organic oil, and a third phase of the three-phase emulsion is water, the oil phases and the water being mutually insoluble and being emulsified using as the emulsifier, an elastomeric silicone polymer having (i) dimethyl, (ii) C10 or higher alkyl, (iii) polyether, and (iv) crosslinking groups in its molecule.
3. The composition according to any of claims 1 and 2 in which the elastomeric silicone polymer is obtainable by combining and reacting:

35 (A) an =Si-H containing polysiloxane of the formula $R_3SiO(R'_2SiO)_a(R''HSiO)_bSiR_3$, or the formula



or the formula $HR_2SiO(R'_2SiO)_cSiR_2H$, or the formula $HR_2SiO(R'_2SiO)_a(R''HSiO)_bSiR_2H$, where R, R', and R'' are alkyl groups with 1-6 carbon atoms, a is 0-250, a' is 0-7, b is 1-250, b' is 3-10, and c is 0-250;

45 (B) a mono-alkenyl polyether of the formula $CH_2=CH(CH_2)_fO(CH_2CH_2O)_g(CH_2CH_3CHO)_hT$, or the formula $CH_2=CH-Q-O(CH_2CH_2O)_g(CH_2CH_3CHO)_hT$, where T is hydrogen, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group, an aryl group or a C₁-C₂₀ acyl group; Q is a divalent linking group containing unsaturation; f is 0-6, g is 4-100; and h is zero or 1-100;

(C) an α -olefin containing at least ten carbon atoms;

(D) an α , ω -unsaturated hydrocarbon selected from α , ω -dienes of the formula $CH_2=CH(CH_2)_dCH=CH_2$, α , ω -diynes of the formula $CH=C(CH_2)_eC=CH$, and α , ω -ene-ynes of the formula $CH_2=CH(CH_2)_eC=CH$, where d is 1-20 and e is 0-20; and

(E) a platinum catalyst; in the presence of

(F) a silicone oil;

55 and allowing the reaction to continue until there is formed a crosslinked three-dimensional gelled network of an elastomeric silicone polymer.

4. The composition according to any of claims 1-3 in which the silicone oil comprises the continuous phase of the emulsion and the silicone oil has a viscosity of 0.65 to 1,000 mm²/s at 25°C.

5. The composition according to claims 1-4 in which the organic oil is a natural oil derived from animal, vegetable or mineral sources.
6. The composition according to claim 5 in which the organic oil is selected from almond oil, apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, cacao butter, carrot oil, castor oil, citrus seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cucumber oil, egg oil, jojoba oil, lanolin oil, linseed oil, mineral oil, mink oil, olive oil, palm kernel oil, peach kernel oil, peanut oil, rape-seed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, shark oil, soybean oil, sweet almond oil, tallow (beef) oil, tallow (mutton) oil, turtle oil, vegetable oil, whale oil or wheat germ oil.

10 7. The cosmetic use of the composition according to claims 1-6 by applying to the hair, skin or underarm.

8. A method of treating cellulosic or synthetic nonwoven carrier substrates comprising applying to cellulosic or synthetic nonwoven carrier substrates the composition according to claims 1-6.

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